

impression that there was an abandonment, on the part of the Whigs, of the charge that the "Liberty party" contributed to the election of James K. Polk, and that now, the Whigs claim to have elected Mr Polk themselves! A perversion this, of the fair and apparent meaning of the matter—a strained and hard compassed conclusion even for the strongly party-warped Gazette.

And yet in another column there is a patronizing smirk in begging for subscriptions, that surely there can be but little objection to the Gazette on the score of politics, as it makes common cause with all parties, in wishing to rid the National Government of its participation in Slave-holding!!!

If that last remark don't catch many men of "all parties," it must be, so far as the whigs are concerned, because they remember what appears in some of the previous columns of the same paper.

#### A Millerite meeting broken up.

We are informed that on Saturday night last in the North part of Bucksport, a company of some forty men disguised as negroes, forcibly entered a house where the receivers of the advent theories of Mr. Miller were assembled, and proceeded to administer an oath to those present in effect, that they would not attend any more such meetings nor aid in propagating the doctrine. After the oath was administered to the company, one after the other they were hustled out of the house. A search was then made and a large quantity of provisions found, and on an open and exposed shelf, forty dollars in money.

The money was taken for the purpose as it is said of giving it to the Selectmen.

It is stated that several men of intelligence and property and some who are or have been magistrates were engaged in this effort to "drive Millerism out of Bucksport." They think that in this case, the end justifies the means—the Millerites are so wrong that the sooner they are put down the better and no matter as to the means!

This is an awful mistake. Bad and false as Millerism may be, we had rather live where forty thousand millerisms and all other religiousisms are tolerated and mob law suppressed, than where mob law undertakes to 'regulate' society.

If unbelief or misbelief is to be 'regulated,' let it be done by the law, and not by a mob, whether genteel and quiet, or ragged and brutal. The mob spirit, and not the Miller spirit is what we have to dread in this country.

#### Special Election.

The following subordinate officers of the city were elected yesterday by the City Council to fill vacancies:

*Assessors*—J. Wingate Carr, John S. Chadwick.

*City Marshal*—Simon F. Walker.

*Engineers Fire Department*—Jacob Drummond, Caldwell L. Couillard, Edward Ellison, John S. Chadwick.

hundreds of scholars have memorized all the rules, which have ever been written on Latin pronunciation, and read Nepos, Cicero, and Virgil, and yet could not tell what is meant by *quantity*. Under Declension of Nouns and Adjectives, Mr. Weld has adhered more rigidly to system in the second than in the first edition.—Although it is well as it is; yet we are inclined to think, that, if Rule III, of the first edition had been brought into the second edition under "the exercises for the board" of the first declension, and also Rules II and IV, under Adjectives it would have been much better. We think it facilitates the progress of the scholar to construct sentences in the language, as early as possible. He memorizes words much better, and takes a deeper interest in the study of the language, by framing words into intelligible propositions.

We are inclined to believe, if some sentences involving Rules II and IV, of the first edition, had been constructed, as exercises, under all the declensions, the scholar would have been greatly aided thereby. But these can easily be supplied by the Teacher, if he will take the trouble to do it. The exercises under Pronouns are more than in the first edition; we are glad of this. We only regret that Mr. Weld had not made them still more full. A complete mastery of the Pronouns is not an easy task for the beginner. Mr. Weld has rendered the acquisition and pronunciation of the Verb easy. Though we are not sure, that all would be agreed to as whether he has presented the Synopsis and formation of the Tenses so clearly to the apprehension of the scholar, in the second as in the first edition. In the Syntax Mr. Weld has been peculiarly fortunate. The examples are not too abundant nor too few. They are just what is wanted to present the rules clearly to the mind. In the second edition there is an improvement in the wording of many of the rules. The less number of words in the statement of a principle the better; provided there is clearness.

On the whole we are highly delighted with this work. A better book, for beginners in the study of Latin, has not been published in the English language. One of the grand characteristics of Mr. Weld's system, is, that he takes up one principle of the language, at a time, presents it clearly to the mind, and the scholar is kept upon this principle till it is well understood. Another is, that words become well fixed in the memory, as well as the forms of the Latin language. We wish that every teacher, in using this work, would make his classes come to the recitation *without books*. Their progress, though slow at first, would be much more rapid in the end. We have tried this course, and have found it to work admirably. Another characteristic of this work, is, that it gives a facility in translating from Latin to English, and from English to Latin. The practice of writing Latin is kept up from the beginning to the end of the book. The scholar is thus rendered familiar with every principle of the language and a

that it yet 'knows nothing of its greatest men. The fact is, it has been making money, or trying to make it, and grubbing after worthless reputation, until it has lost its eyesight for the stars of Heaven and the Sun that is shining above it.

"Emanuel Swedenborg's doctrine is altogether the widest thing of the kind which medical literature affords, and casts into an artistic shape of consummate beauty. Under the rich drapery of ornament which diversifies his pages there runs a framework of the truest reasoning. The book is a perfect mine of principles, far exceeding in intellectual wealth, and surpassing in elevation, the finest of Lord Bacon's genius. It treats of the loftiest subjects without abstruseness, being all ultimately referable to the common sense of mankind. Unlike the German transcendentalists, this gifted Swede fulfils both the requisites of the true philosopher: he is one 'to whom the lowest things ascend, and the highest descend, who is the equal and kindly brother of all.' There is no trifling about him, but he sets forth his opinions, irrespective of controversy, with a plainness of affirmation which cannot be mistaken; and in such close and direct terms that to give a full idea of his system in other words would require that we, lesser men, should write larger volumes than his own.

"The plan of the works is this; Swedenborg first gives extracts from the greatest anatomist of his own and former times, such as Malpighi, Leuwenhoek, Morgagni, Swammerdam, Heister, Winslow, &c. &c. so that these volumes contain a body of old anatomy (translated now into close English) such as cannot be met with in this shape elsewhere. He then gives his own unincumbered deductions from this 'experience' under the heading 'analysis.' Each organ of the thorax and abdomen in this way has a two fold chapter allotted to its consideration, which chapter is a complete little essay, or we might say, epic, upon the subject. The philosophical unity of the work is astonishing, and serves to unlock the most abstruse organs, such as the spleen, thymus gland, supra-renal capsule, and other parts upon which Swedenborg has dilated with an analytic efficacy which the moderns have not even approached, and of which the ancients afforded scarcely an intimation. Upon these more mysterious organs, we think his views most suggestive and valuable, and worthy of the whole attention of the better minds of the medical profession. Of the doctrine of series since called by the less appropriate term, homology, he has afforded the most singular illustrations, not confining himself to the law of series in the solids, but boldly pushing it into the domain of the fluids, and this with an energy of purpose, and a strength of conception and execution, such as is rarely shown by any mind men in these degenerate days.' We open the book with surprise; a surprise grounded upon the name and fame of the author, and upon the daring affirmative stand which he takes *in limine*. We close it with a deep laid wonder, and with an anxious wish that it may not appeal in vain to a profession which may gain so much, both morally, intellectually, and scientifically, from the priceless truths contained in its pages."

The language of the Monthly Review, June 1844, is equally emphatic:

"In conclusion, we record our opinion positively, and not relatively, wholly and without reservation, that if the mode of reasoning and explanation adopted by Swedenborg be once understood, the anatomist and physiologist will acquire more information, and obtain a more comprehensive view of the human body, and its relation to a higher sphere, than from any single book ever published; nay, we may add, than from all the books which have been written (especially modern times) on physiology, or as it has been lately named, transcendental anatomy. Swedenborg reasons not on any hypothesis, not on any